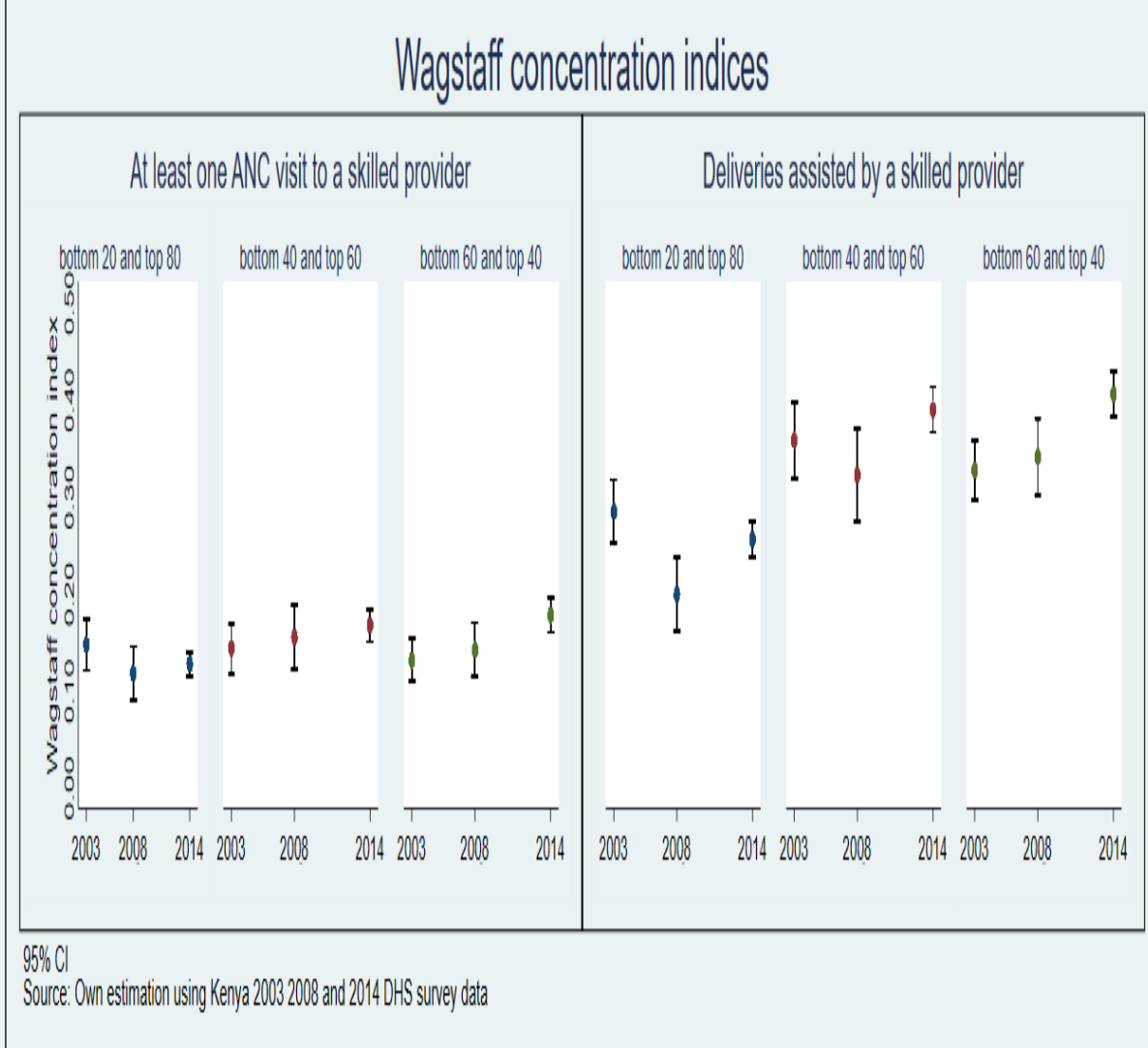
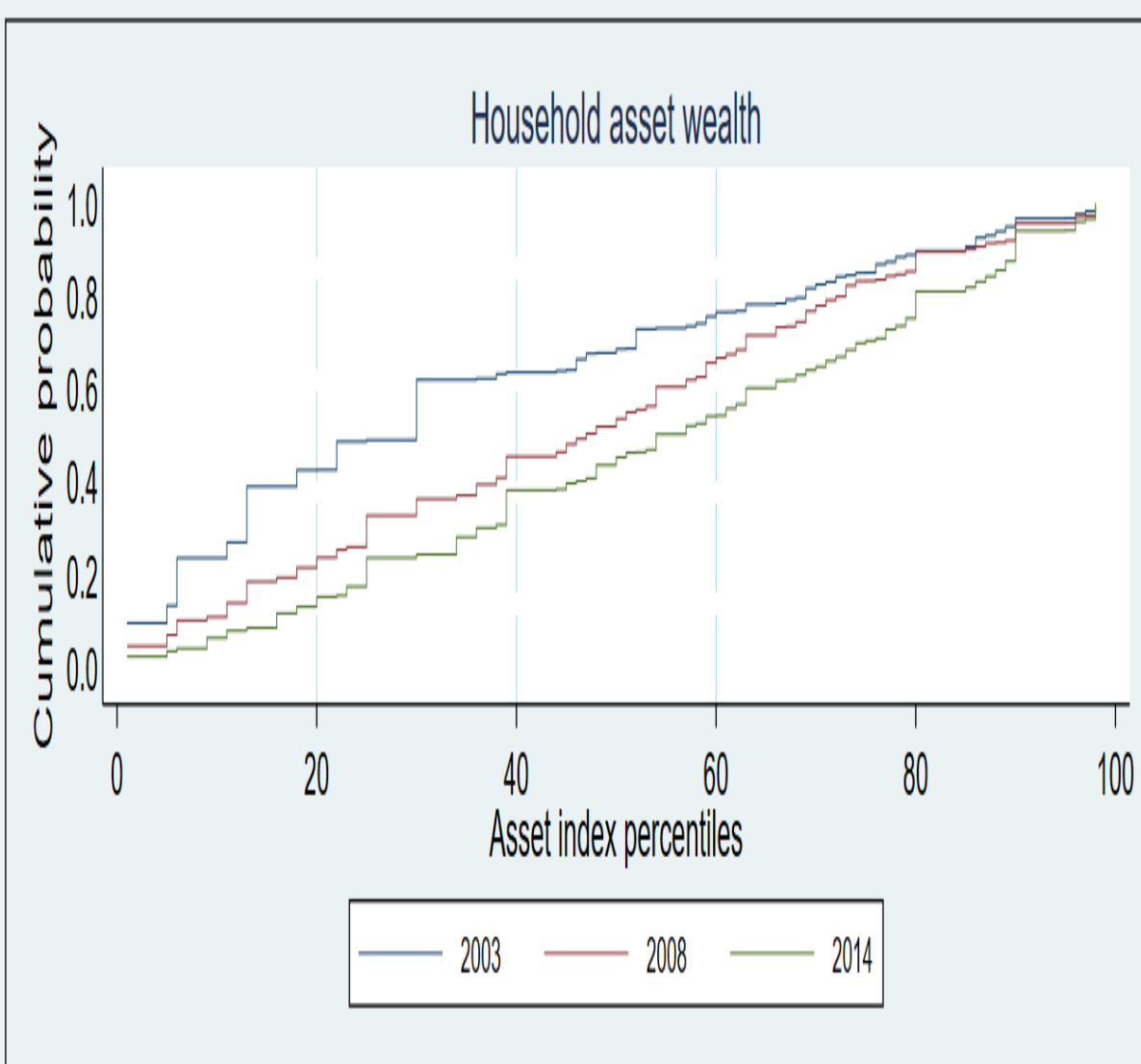


# INEQUALITY IN MATERNAL HEALTH CARE UTILISATION IN KENYA

## Introduction

- ❖ Utilisation of maternal health care is a key factor in determining maternal and child health outcomes.
- ❖ High disparities exist in utilisation due to differences in socioeconomic, demographic and supply side factors.
- ❖ Main aim of the study is to introduce supply side factors to inequality analysis using demographic and health survey (DHS) data

## Trend in asset wealth index and inequality

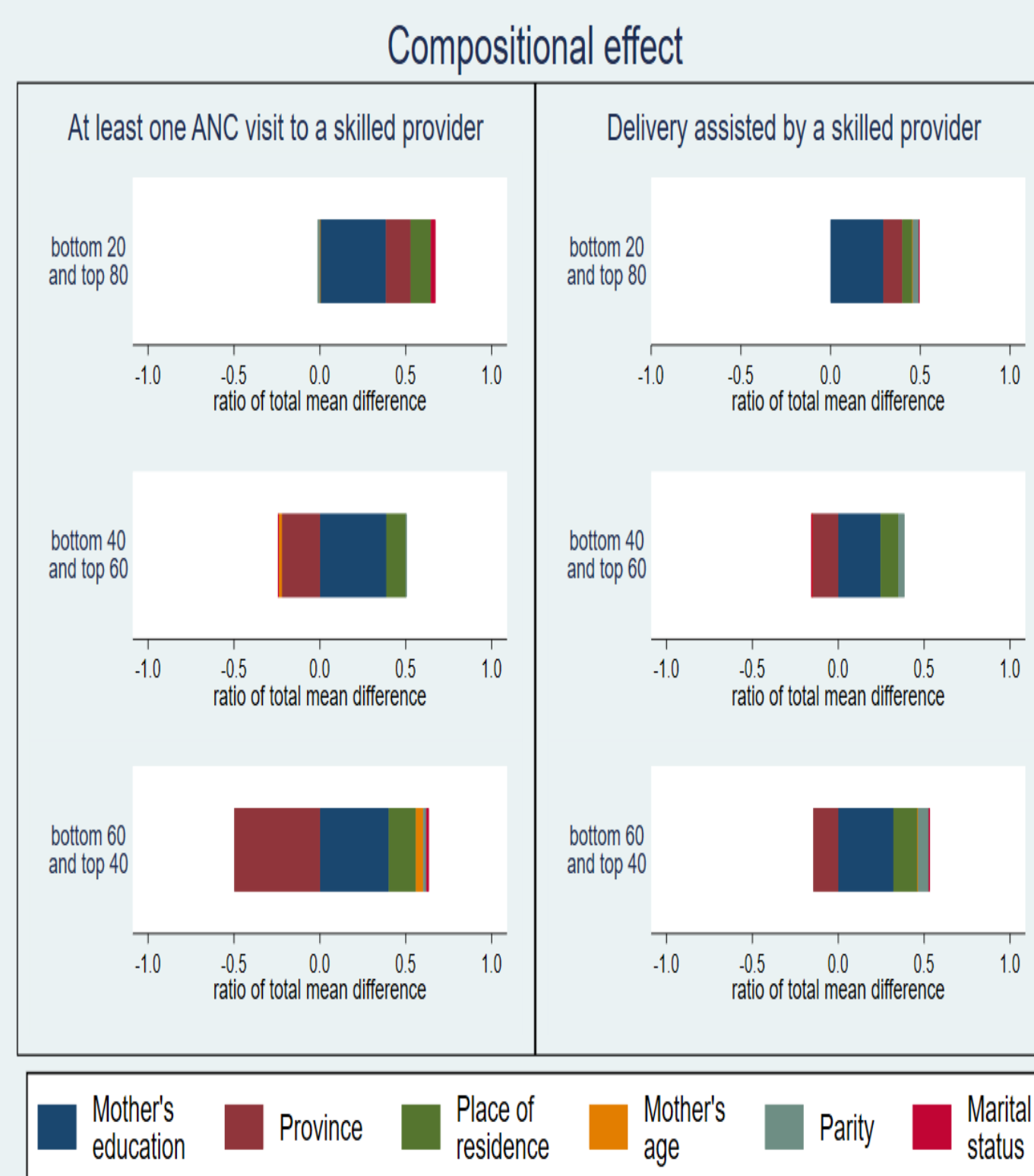


- ❖ Increase in asset wealth
- ❖ Higher inequalities in deliveries assisted by a skilled provider
- ❖ Increase in inequality

## Decomposition of inequality

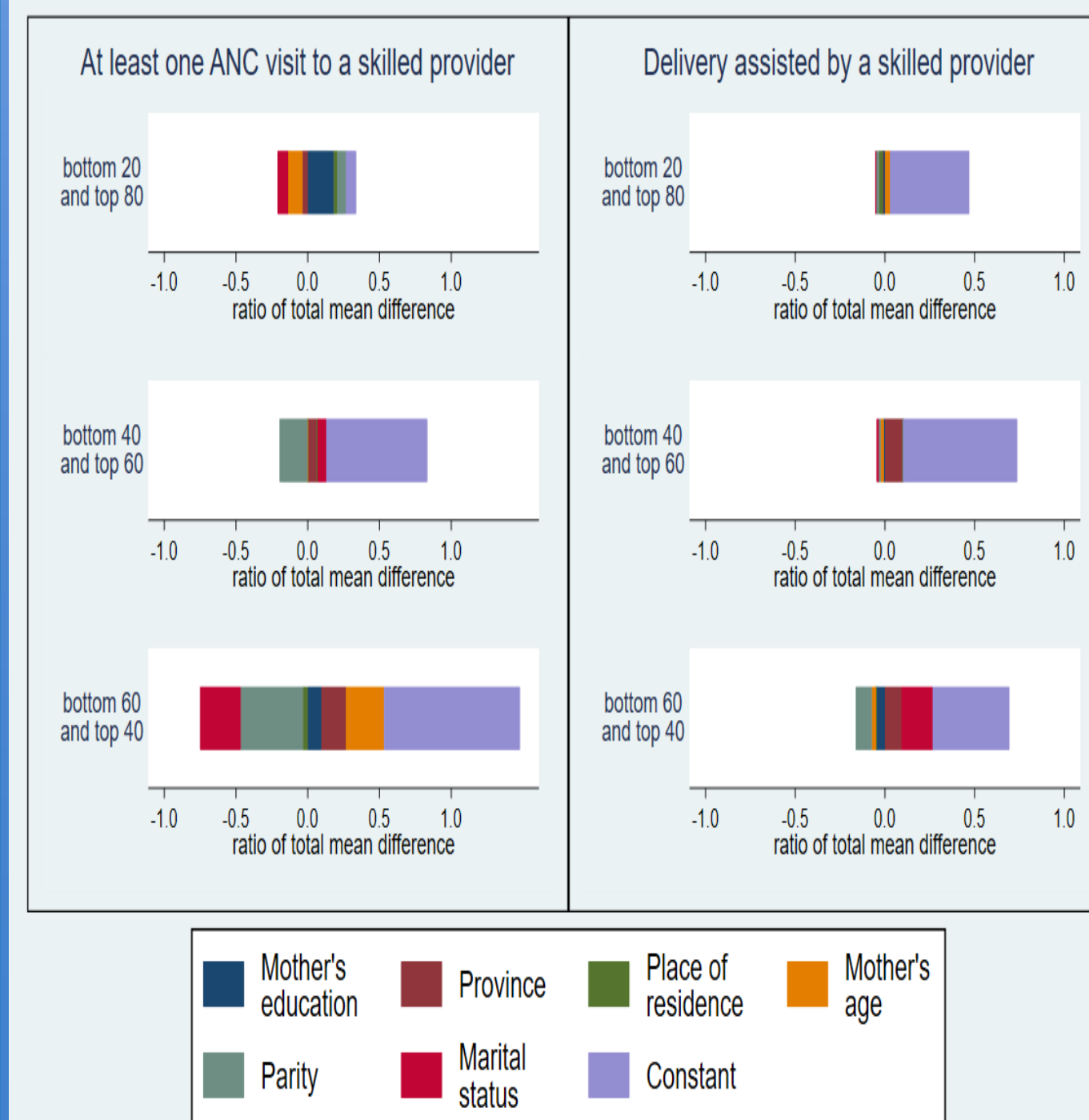
- ❖ Mean differences in utilisation between the poor and non-poor decomposed using recentered influence functions (RIFs)

### Demand factors



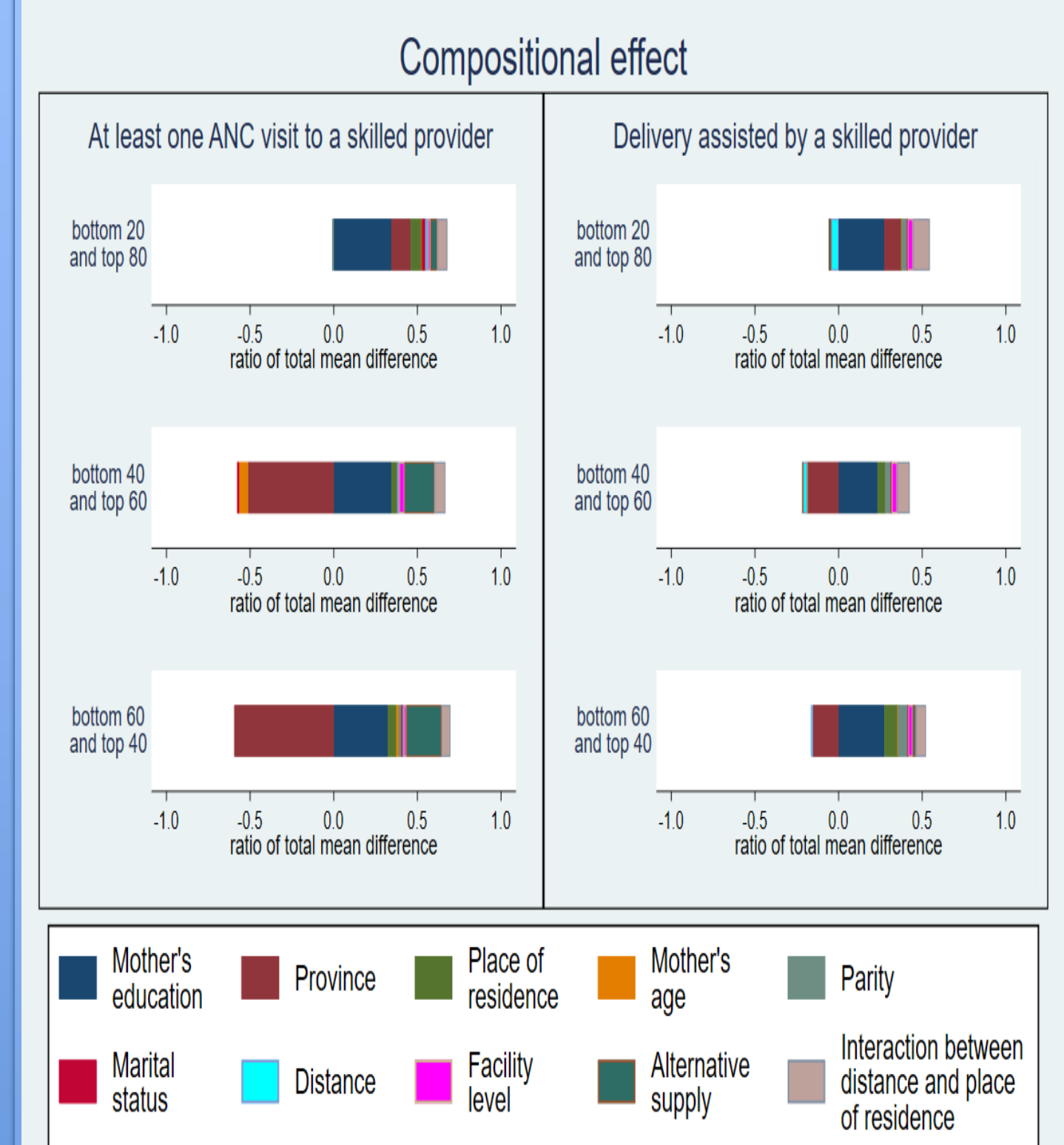
Source: Own estimation using Kenya 2014 DHS survey data

### Structural effect



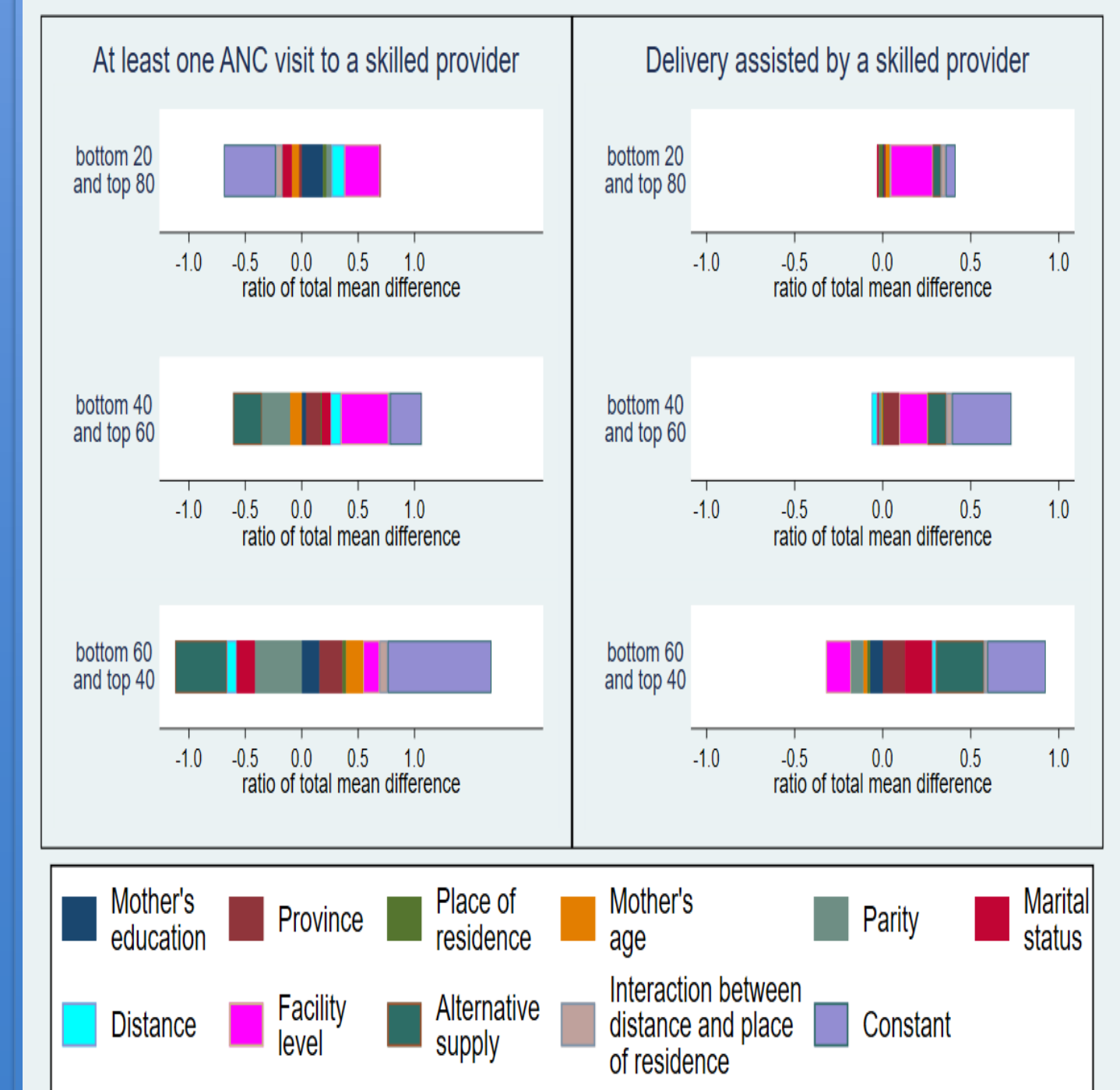
Source: Own estimation using Kenya 2014 DHS survey data

### Demand and supply factors



Source: Own estimation using Kenya 2014 DHS survey data

### Structural effect

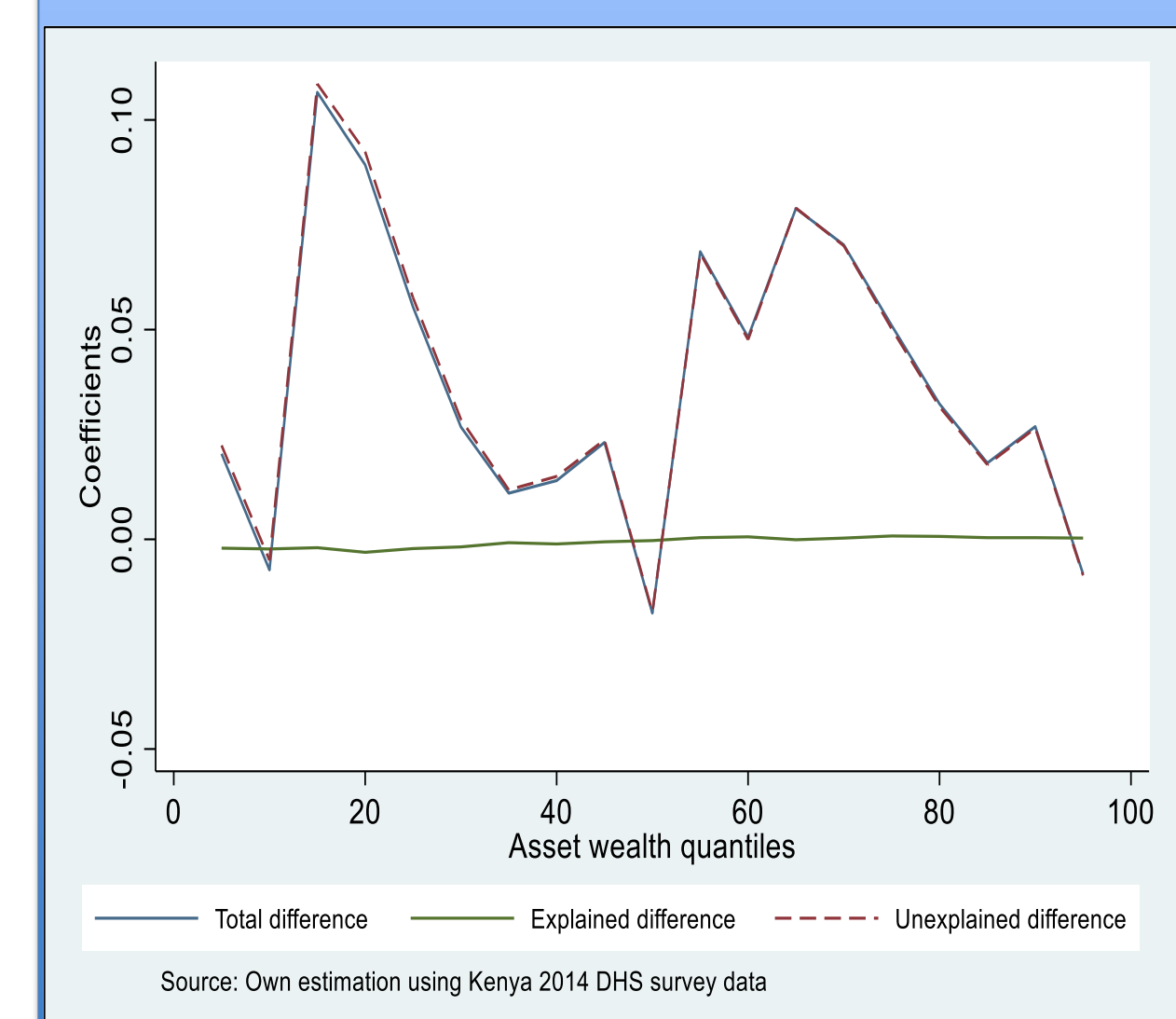


Source: Own estimation using Kenya 2014 DHS survey data

## Key findings

- ❖ Maternal education is the main contributor to inequality
- ❖ Effect of place of residence reduces when supply side factors are introduced
- ❖ Constant component of structural effect also reduces when supply side factors are introduced

## Before and after start of free maternal health care



Source: Own estimation using Kenya 2014 DHS survey data